

NOTES ON WILD  
LIFE IN HONGKONG  
AND SOUTH CHINA.  
By Mrs. R. G. A.  
HUNTER, M.A.  
To be had at the  
"CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Part I and Part 2  
Price \$1.00

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS  
Orders for the "CHINA MAIL"  
and "OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"  
may be made to our agents  
the following firms—  
Canton, F. & Co.  
Shanghai, Messers. & Co.  
Yokohama, Messers. & Co.  
Manila, A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd.

No. 16,222.

號六月五年五十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 6 1915.

卯乙亥歲年四國民華中

PRIME, 23.00 per Mail

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants  
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS  
Agents for

MESSRS.  
W. & A. GILBEY'S  
WINE & SPIRITS.  
MESSRS.  
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

MESSRS.  
JOHN JEFFREY & CO'S.  
PILSENER BEER.

## THE "CHINA MAIL"

### NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$3 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Each 10c. Credit 5c. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5 and 8 should be sent as not later than 1 p.m.

New advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: "MAIL" Hongkong. Code A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 22.

THE CHINA MAIL, LIMITED.

## "BUCHANAN-DEWAR."

Reasons for the Whisky Combination.

An arrangement for closer and permanent association between Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. and Messrs. John Dewar & Sons has been explained to a representative of "The Times" by directors of the two firms.

"Mr. Harrison and Mr. Ludly, of Messrs. Buchanan and Co., said that the two companies would maintain their separate existence and the separate boards of directors would remain as they were at present. There would, however, be a new joint board composed of members of both concerns, which would control the general commercial policy of the two firms. The interests of the two companies, though in the past they have been competitive, were really identical all over the world. There would be no issue of capital to the public, and the amalgamation would involve no change in the policies sold by the separate firms.

Mr. Thomas Dewar said that the object of the amalgamation was to meet the heavy taxation now in force and the increased cost of raw materials. A stoppage of serious competition would help the firms to bear the burdens which had been placed upon them. The character of the separate businesses would remain as in the past and the employees would not be affected by the change. Both Messrs. Dewar's and Messrs. Buchanan and Co. were free-trade firms. They had no pecuniary interest in retail shops. The public were their customers. They gave the best value they could and advertised the fact of that quality. They must continue to advertise.

While the Germans have called up for active service all reservists domiciled in Switzerland, many French territorialists, after having been under arms since the beginning of the war, are returning to their Swiss homes.

Major David Coley Young, commanding the 1st Battalion 24th Gurkha Rifles, was killed in action near Neuve Chapelle on March 12, while trying to save a wounded British soldier. In 1889 he joined the Durham Light Infantry, and went to the Gurkha Rifles in February, 1892. He served with the latter regiment in North China in 1900 with the Expeditionary Force, for which he gained the medal. He held the appointment of A.D.C. and D.A.A.G. on the staff of General Sir O'Halloran Cross in North China in 1901 and 1902.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE

Bolinder and Kelvin Motors

W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE  
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY FOURTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Under Secretary on MONDAY the 10th May, 1915, at 11.30 a.m.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th inst. to the 10th May, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, April 28, 1915 364

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Office, 5th Floor, 22nd May, 1915, at 10 o'clock a.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 28th February, 1915, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th May to the 22nd May both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
Agents.  
Hongkong, May 4, 1915. 404

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

OF WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1913, \$23,622,185.

I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000

Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000

Paid up Capital \$2,437,500

II—Fire Funds \$3,899,114

III—Life & Annuity Funds \$16,136,150

Sinking Fund Account \$8,513

\$22,561,258

Reversion Fire Branch \$2,567,159

Life and Annuity Branch \$1,973,989

Reversion Marine Department \$22,692

Other Receipts \$40,193

\$5,583,813

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.10 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.00 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.45 p.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAY.

7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

## HOTELS

### KINGSCLEERE HOTEL, HONGKONG.

UNRIVALED position in the HUI district, overlooking the Botanical Gardens and facing the Harbour. Numerous quiet Bedrooms with luxurious fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric Fans. Telephone in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms throughout.

Telephone No. 1122.

Cable Address: "Sachala."

A.D.C. Code 5th Ed.

Hongkong, September 1, 1905, 1305

### KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lightings.

European Bath and Sanitary Fittings.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."

FRANK L. COOKE, Manager.

## CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT & EXPORT.

CANTON.

LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE.

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries, Boots and Shoes.

Makers of Jewellery, Liqueurs, Crockery Ware.

Iron-mongery, Wine and Spirits.

Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to order by our own tailors.

Large assortment of Chinese Silks and Foreign Goods of every description.

All goods sold at reasonable Prices.

The Cheapest and Best place in Canton & Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign Goods.

SUP PAT POO STREET, CANTON.

No. 237, 239, Des Vaux Road and No. 120, Connaught Road Central.

Tel. No. 811 Hongkong.

Patell & Co.

Exporters & Importers.

General Merchants.

Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.

SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL, METAL AND HARD WARE MERCHANTS.

Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Storekeepers and Shipbuilders, Nos. 25 and 27, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street) west of Central Market, Telephone No. 515.

Hongkong, September 4, 1915.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE cannot be better than the one in the city.

Cakes, Confectionery, Meals, with Wines & Liqueurs.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, PAINTERS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 737' x 83' x 34'.

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3 1/2 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 1,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Slips, ranging up to 100 Tons.

50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

AGENTS FOR—

JOHN I. THORNTON & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7 1/2 to 150 H.P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS, LADYHOES, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

(HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN) AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK." Telephone No. 212.

The Best Meals in Hongkong

Either light or substantial

Available only at the

## ALEXANDRA CAFE.

### BAGUIO HOTEL

Baguio, P.I.

5,000 Feet Above Sea Level—Mean Temperature, 65°

The Cooling Health Resort of the Far East

Eight Hours From Manila, Rail or Auto

Bracing Climate in the Pine Country of Northern Luzon

The "BAGUIO" is a resort for location, cuisine, homelike atmosphere and modern up-to-date features

-P-6 Up, Daily. -P-35.00 Up, Weekly

Special Rates For Prolonged Stays

BENQUET COMMERCIAL CO., Proprietors.—Cable Address: "BECOME"

215

### THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART, MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.

Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.

A FIRST CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cusht, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Rooms, Roof Terrace.

Terms.—From \$5 per day Max.

Telegraph Add: "Peak Hotel."

P. U. PEUSTEL, Manager.

GRAND HOTEL

A FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, new central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks.

Noted for the Best Food, Refrigeration, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine under European Supervision. A First Class dining room for luncheon selections from 12.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.

Special monthly terms for residents and for shipping passengers only.

For further particulars apply—

Telephone 147.

Telegraphic Address: "COMFORT."

Manager.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

### GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD

## Portland Cement

In Casks of 375 lbs net

In Bags of 250 lbs net

Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLER.

Price 50 cts. \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

Prepared only by

## THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

### THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.

CABLE LAD 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.

4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

On Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to

Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1915. 201

## "MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography.

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH IN AN HOUR.

PRIME 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254. 673

### THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 tons weight.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 469.

Shipyard, Sham-Hai Po, Kowloon, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 8.

Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912

## Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE BRITISH MADE

"BOURNVILLE COCOA" represents the highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on the market; it fully maintains its high reputation in food value and delicacy of flavour, and is second to none in any respect whatsoever." Medical Magazine, March, 1912

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes

Specially Packed for Export



INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES.  
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES.  
etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR  
BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

WING KEE & CO.,

Nos. 47 and 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.  
SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, PROVISION MERCHANTS, COAL  
MERCHANTS, &c., &c. OF FIFTY YEARS STANDING  
SHIP CAPTAINS ARE REQUESTED TO GIVE US A TRIAL  
FRANCISCO TSE YAT, General Manager.  
Hongkong, March 10, 1915. Tel. 131.

THE KAILAN MINING  
ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for  
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STREET MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND  
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for  
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

FIREBRICKS  
FIRECLAY,  
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG  
TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.  
TELEPHONE: No. 869.

DODWELL & CO, LTD, Agents.

THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

PRINTERS  
ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:  
INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT  
PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPER-  
TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.  
5 Wyndham Street

Europe in Supervision Moderate Price

A Natural  
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due  
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism  
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science, has taught us wisdom. The evil  
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease  
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once  
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with  
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches  
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S  
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease  
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It  
cleans the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new  
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy  
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole  
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young  
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhea  
by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping  
a bottle in the house.

Prepared on by

ENO, LTD, 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE

INTIMATIONS



MITSU BISHI KAISHA  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-  
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-  
SHIMOTO, KISHIDAKE, KONO,  
KANADA, NAKAMOTO, SANO,  
SHINNOU and KAMİYAHARA  
Collieries.

AGENTS for SAITO, & ORUBARI  
COALS.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,  
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,  
Fukushima, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,  
Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Hankow, Peking.

TEL. ADDRESSES for above: "IWASAKI"  
Code:—A1, ABU 1st Ed., Western Union.

AGENCIES:

CHINKIANG: Messrs. Gearing &  
Co.

MANILA: Messrs. Macandray &  
Co.

SINGAPORE: Messrs. Borneo Co.  
Ltd.

GLASGOW: Messrs. A. R. Brown,  
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to  
K. KATO,  
Manager,  
No. 2, PRINCE STREET,  
HONGKONG.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND  
JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT  
THE MATRICULATION, SENIOR  
AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINA-  
TIONS will be held on the following  
dates:—

JULY 12th—17th, 1915.

Arrangements will be made to hold the  
Examinations at any town where a sufficient  
number of candidates apply themselves.  
Candidates must send in their names to  
the Registrar, with the fee, not later than  
JUNE 1st, 1915.

Examination Fee: \$10.00 (Hongkong  
Currency).

Forms of Entry and all particulars may  
be obtained on application to the  
REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY, HONG-  
KONG.

Two King Edward VII Scholarships of  
£20 a year each for 5 years, will be  
awarded on the result of the MATRI-  
CULATION Examination.

These Scholarships are tenable by British  
boys only who must be under the age  
of 21 on the 1st JULY. A Candidate who  
wishes to compete must, on or before the  
first day of the Examination, deliver to  
the Registrar proof that he is a British  
subject.

The Scholarship will be tenable in the  
Faculty of Arts, the other in any Faculty.

Hongkong, May 5, 1915.

407

NOTICE.

We are prepared to deliver our  
MILK & BUTTER  
to any address in the City, East and  
West Points, Quarry Bay, Kowloon  
and Canton.

DELIVERED DAILY  
Orders for Milk and all Dairy  
Produce can be registered at our  
Town Depot or at our branches at  
the Peak, Quarry Bay, Kowloon  
and Shamshu.

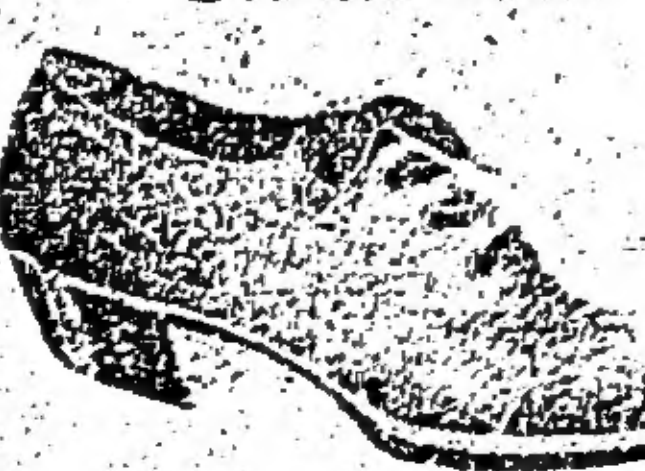
THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

408

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE  
TO  
ORDER



CHERRY & CO.,

PRINCE STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20 1915.

If you happen to be late your meals will  
be cooked and promptly served  
just the same. Only at the ALPHAN-  
DRA CAFE.



E. RAY

THE OPEN GOLF  
CHAMPION, writes:

51, LOWER PADDOCK ROAD,  
HONG KONG, HONG KONG.

July 24th, 1912.

Messrs. F. & J. Smith.

Dear Sirs,

I might say that I have

been a regular smoker of your

Glasgow Mixture for the

last twelve years and I might

also say that I have found it

very soothing to the nerves

as I am sure I do when having

to play strenuous Golf

matches such as the Open Championship, etc.

Yours truly, E. RAY.

SMITH'S  
GLASGOW  
MIXTURE  
SOLD EVERYWHERE

WAR AND INDUSTRY.

MANCHESTER AND COTTON.

German Agents.

The main problem confronting the  
cotton industry is how it can recover  
the financial position which it held in  
July 1914. The task will be far from  
easy, as it has been hit tremendously  
and probably heavier than any other  
industry in the world, says a special  
correspondent in "The Daily Telegraph."

Proof of this is available, and it  
is not difficult to understand. Manches-  
ter, the centre of the trade, is not, as  
it often appears, a city of cotton mills,  
but is, first and foremost, a huge market  
for cotton goods, containing innumerable  
wholesalers.

To this market the spinners  
and manufacturers of the towns and  
villages for miles around send the  
products of their spindles and their  
looms. There they buy and sell. The  
world of commerce contains no bigger  
place than this Manchester Royal Ex-  
change, the headquarters of the greatest  
of the textile trade of the country.

The buying and the selling being  
done in Manchester, the clearing house  
of the Manchester trade, reveals, in the  
figures, and the most trustworthy way  
the ebb and flow of the trade. It is  
by far the largest bankers' clearing house  
in the country outside London. Though  
its figures are small in comparison with  
those of the metropolis, they are larger  
than those of a combination of several  
of the other leading provincial cities, in-  
cluding Liverpool and Birmingham.

MANCHESTER AT MANCHESTER.

Manchester's provincial pre-eminence  
in this significant branch of commerce  
is explainable, of course, by the fact that  
it is, as already pointed out, above all  
things, a market. And the amount of  
money passing through the clearing-  
house during the last few months com-  
pared with amounts in corresponding  
months during times of peace, tells, as  
nothing else will, how the market has  
been affected. For the past two years  
the totals were as follows:

Decline in 1914 ..... £365,438,417

1913 ..... £318,002,461

Decline in 1914 ..... £47,405,968

The whole of the decrease occurred  
since the outbreak of the war, averaging  
higher, more than £2,000,000 a week, or  
about 23 per cent. Since the advent of  
the New Year the decline has been  
even, nearly £80,000,000 to rather more  
than £85,000,000, an average weekly de-  
cline of about a million and a quarter.

This represents a noticeable and valuable  
improvement corresponding with the  
quickening of business enterprises. Fol-  
lowing the outbreak of war the home  
trade was paralysed, but quickly regained  
some measure of stability. Foreign trade  
was not so easily re-established. As a  
matter of fact, it is far from complete  
re-establishment even now. And it is be-  
cause the cotton trade depends very  
largely on foreign trade that the war has  
been such an exceptional severity.

OFFICIALS OF EXPORT TRADE.

According to trustworthy estimates, if  
the cotton mills of Lancashire were  
wholly dependent upon the home trade  
they would be able to meet all the re-  
quirements of their customers by run-  
ning from Monday morning until Tues-  
day noon. That length of time they  
work for the United Kingdom; the re-  
minder of the week for the Colonies and  
the foreigner. Since war broke out for-  
eign trade has run very unusual courses,  
when it has not ceased to run any course  
at all.

War freights and war insurance ab-  
sorbed all, and more than all the ordinary  
profits, on the goods exported. Further-  
more, ordinary trading arrangements were  
put out of gear, and British shippers,  
being men of large experience, were  
aware that in some of the markets ab-  
road the keenest advantage would be  
taken of every deviation from ordi-  
nary conditions of trade; to exact double  
prices for the quality of the goods; to delay  
payment; and to repudiate contracts.

For these and for other reasons the ex-  
port trade has undergone severe depres-  
sion since war began.

Italy, Holland, and other neutral  
countries have suffered under disabilities  
similar to those of Great Britain. They  
have not been able to reap any con-  
siderable advantage by the stoppage of  
the export trade of Germany and Aus-  
tria. And, in common with all coun-  
tries, they have had to face the addi-  
tional difficulty of the withdrawal of  
labour from industry in order to comply  
with mobilisation orders and other com-  
mands of their respective War Offices.

THE MAIN QUESTIONS.

These being the conditions, the all-  
important questions are: What steps  
are being taken to secure such trade as  
is within reach? What steps to provide  
for the extension of trade when peace  
has been restored?

The questions can only be answered  
in broad outlines. No one pretends that  
he can fill in the details. The home  
trade in cotton goods may be happily di-  
vided into three parts: (1) the home  
trade; (2) the trade in India and  
China; (3) the trade in other foreign  
markets.

The home trade, which was valued at  
£11,000,000,000 in 1913, was largely en-  
gaged in peace time in supplying her home  
requirements. The United Kingdom,  
though not as populous a country as  
Germany, requires more than 11,000,000  
spindles to meet the full requirements  
of her home market. It is because  
Great Britain has a foreign trade three  
times larger than her home trade that  
she requires and possesses five spindles  
where Germany has one. The exact  
figures are: Germany, 11,000,000 spin-  
dles; Great Britain, 37,000,000.

Another significant fact is that in a  
peace Germany, with her 11,000,000  
spindles, uses one and a half million  
bales of raw cotton, while Great Britain,  
with more than five times the number  
of spindles, uses only 4,000,000 bales.

If Great Britain's spindles were designed  
for work as vigorous as that of the Ger-  
man spindles she would require nearly  
8,000,000 bales yearly. The truth is,  
therefore, that the chief cause of Eng-  
land's cotton shortage is not her small  
cotton production and in many sections  
a monopoly in the finer and better quali-  
ties. When German and Austrian cot-  
ton goods were on exhibition in London  
and afterwards in Manchester a few  
weeks ago, English experts saw nothing  
in the samples which they could not  
produce if they wished to produce it.

The two foreign countries had specialised  
to some extent in printed cotton trouser-  
ings, cotton blankets, waste cloths, and  
cheapening lotteries, but produced nothing  
very noticeable and nothing to cause  
alarm in any way.

THE FOREIGN MARKET ABROAD.

The greatest of all foreign markets for  
cotton goods is India, and to India Great  
Britain sends 90 per cent. of the cotton  
goods which are imported. For present  
purposes India may be dismissed without  
further comment. There Great Britain's  
pre-eminence in the supply of cotton  
goods is undisputed, and it may be con-  
sidered ascertained, unshakable.

The foreign market second in im-  
portance is China.

Here again the pre-eminence of the  
cotton trade in British hands is undisputed.  
Some years ago the United States of  
America, which possess over 30,000,000  
spindles, or nearly three times as many  
as Germany, was a keen competitor,  
owing largely to preferential shipping  
rates. On the removal of the preferential  
rates, following a sharp agitation, conducted  
with much vigour from Manchester,  
the competition, though it still exists,  
has become one that could be fairly  
met, and Great Britain maintained her  
at once threatened ascendancy. In  
the course of the trade, and in the  
course of the trade, Japan is also a  
competitor.

But though it is true that Lancashire  
goods are the general wear among the  
Chinese, unhappily a great deal of the  
distribution in both the Indian and the  
Chinese markets is done through Ger-  
man agents, and German agents. At  
attention in this respect and a speedy  
one is imperatively necessary. Lan-  
cashire is quite alive to the importance  
of the change. It is well known that  
Eastern houses in Manchester that Ger-  
man agents both in China and in India  
are spreading amongst the natives the  
infamous fabrication that, though Lan-  
cashire can manufacture cotton goods,  
Lancashire knows little of nothing about  
marketing or selling them, and that is  
these important branches of trade the  
services of Germans are indispensable.

At the same time, all the while, there  
are going on in German colonies in both  
India and China, surreptitious efforts to  
substitute German goods for English  
goods wherever possible.

That there will be difficulties in the  
removal of the German agents, who put  
on the goods special marks, which the  
natives expect to see, and are suspicious  
if they do not see, is beyond doubt, but  
these difficulties which it is thoroughly  
understood will have to be removed,  
and already efforts are in progress to  
secure their removal. The dangers  
arising from the continuance of existing  
arrangements are obvious.

In some quarters angry expressions are  
heard about the folly of ever allowing  
the Germans to poke their noses into  
this important branch of English com-  
merce, and the principal excuse offered  
in reply is that they were very active  
and useful agents, and when they were  
subjects of a friendly power did very  
valuable service, and did it in places where  
Englishmen were not always available.

No one, however, suggests that the  
practice should be continued or renewed.  
So far as possible an all-British policy  
in the appointment of agents abroad will  
be pursued in future.

CHINA'S OPEN BOOK.

By none is the competition of Japan  
in China more closely watched than by  
Lancashire. The spirit of fair play and  
openness to the rules of commercial  
enterprise enable manufacturers to look  
with complacency on Japan's efforts to  
expand her trade with China, and it is  
assumed that the British Government  
will show itself alive to the necessity  
of promoting by every legitimate means  
the commercial interests of this country.

A further interesting fact is that both  
Russia and the United States cherish  
hopes of nurturing increased trade with  
China, and are quite alive to the neces-  
sity of taking steps to preserve the open  
door.

The third of the greatest markets for  
Lancashire goods is that represented by  
the Balkan States and the Turkish Em-  
pire. In the year before the Balkan wars  
imports of British cotton goods into Eu-  
rope and Asia Minor were valued at  
£10,000,000. That being the case, Lan-  
cashire expects that here also the Gov-  
ernment will devote due attention to  
the interests in an area where the con-  
ditions must be profoundly altered by  
the results of the war. In other coun-  
tries of the world the changes brought  
about by the war will not be felt so  
severely.

THE COTTON TRADE IN INDIA.

No trade is more interested than the  
cotton trade in the question of dyes.  
In Eastern countries especially brightly-  
dyed goods are extremely popular. In  
the past there is no doubt Germany has  
produced these dyes more cheaply than  
we, and of better quality than our make-  
up. What remains to be done is to strain  
every nerve to alter this state of things.

If we cannot, it is not obvious that after  
the war German dyes will still retain  
their pre-eminence, and makers of cot-  
ton goods will be compelled, whether  
they like the plan or not, to go to the  
best makers. They cannot afford to  
allow their goods, which are of superior  
quality, to be handicapped by inferior  
colour.

In some quarters the fear is enter-  
tained that after the war Germany will  
have large quantities of colour to dispose  
of abroad, and to dump on the markets  
of other countries. The fear is ground-  
less. Coal tar is necessary for the pro-  
duction of dyes, and in normal times  
Germany imports half the quantity of  
coal for which she requires. Now she is  
importing none. Furthermore, her  
own production of coal tar has been re-  
markably reduced, owing to the low  
production of gas, and of the quantities  
that are left much is being appropriated  
to the manufacture of the weapons of  
war.

(Continued on page 3.)

COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop  
while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND

The finest preparation made  
for combating severe coughs.

CURES any cough that is  
only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

importance in China. Here again the pre-  
eminence of the cotton trade in British  
hands is undisputed. Some years ago the  
United States of America, which possess  
over 30,000,000 spindles, or nearly three  
times as many as Germany, was a keen  
competitor, owing largely to preferential  
shipping rates. On the removal of the  
preferential rates, following a sharp agi-  
tation, conducted with much vigour from  
Manchester, the competition, though it  
still exists, has become one that could be  
fairly met, and Great Britain maintained  
her at once threatened ascendancy. In  
the course of the trade, and in the course  
of the trade, Japan is also a competitor.

But though it is true that Lancashire  
goods are the general wear among the  
Chinese, unhappily a great deal of the  
distribution in both the Indian and the  
Chinese markets is done through Ger-  
man agents, and German agents. At  
attention in this respect and a speedy  
one is imperatively necessary. Lan-  
cashire is quite alive to the importance  
of the change. It is well known that  
Eastern houses in Manchester that Ger-  
man agents both in China and in India  
are spreading amongst the natives the  
infamous fabrication that, though Lan-  
cashire can manufacture cotton goods,  
Lancashire knows little of nothing about  
marketing or selling them, and that is  
these important branches of trade the  
services of Germans are indispensable.

At the same time, all the while, there  
are going on in German colonies in both  
India and China, surreptitious efforts to  
substitute German goods for English  
goods wherever possible.

That there will be difficulties in the  
removal of the German agents, who put  
on the goods special marks, which the  
natives expect to see, and are suspicious  
if they do not see, is beyond doubt, but  
these difficulties which it is thoroughly  
understood will have to be removed,  
and already efforts are in progress to  
secure their removal. The dangers  
arising from the continuance of existing  
arrangements are obvious.

In some quarters angry expressions are  
heard about the folly of ever allowing  
the Germans to poke their noses into  
this important branch of English com-  
merce, and the principal excuse offered  
in reply is that they were very active  
and useful agents, and when they were  
subjects of a friendly power did very  
valuable service, and did it in places where  
Englishmen were not always available.

No one, however, suggests that the  
practice should be continued or renewed.  
So far as possible an all-British policy  
in the appointment of agents abroad will  
be pursued in future.

CHINA'S OPEN BOOK.

By none is the competition of Japan  
in China more closely watched than by  
Lancashire. The spirit of fair play and  
openness to the rules of commercial  
enterprise enable manufacturers to look  
with complacency on Japan's efforts to  
expand her trade with China, and it is  
assumed that the British Government  
will show itself alive to the necessity  
of promoting by every legitimate means  
the commercial interests of this country.

A further interesting fact is that both  
Russia and the United States cherish  
hopes of nurturing increased trade with  
China, and are quite alive to the neces-  
sity of taking steps to preserve the open  
door.

The third of the greatest markets for  
Lancashire goods is that represented by  
the Balkan States and the Turkish Em-  
pire. In the year before the Balkan wars  
imports of British cotton goods into Eu-  
rope and Asia Minor were valued at  
£10,000,000. That being the case, Lan-  
cashire expects that here also the Gov-  
ernment will devote due attention to  
the interests in an area where the con-  
ditions must be profoundly altered by  
the results of the war. In other coun-  
tries of the world the changes brought  
about by the war will not be felt so  
severely.

THE COTTON TRADE IN INDIA.

No trade is more interested than the  
cotton trade in the question of dyes.  
In Eastern countries especially brightly-  
dyed goods are extremely popular. In  
the past there is no doubt Germany has  
produced these dyes more cheaply than  
we, and of better quality than our make-  
up. What remains to be done is to strain  
every nerve to alter this state of things.

If we cannot, it is not obvious that after  
the war German dyes will still retain  
their pre-eminence, and makers of cot-  
ton goods will be compelled, whether  
they like the plan or not, to go to the  
best makers. They cannot afford to  
allow their goods, which are of superior  
quality, to be handicapped by inferior  
colour.

In some quarters the fear is enter-  
tained that after the war Germany will  
have large quantities of colour to dispose  
of abroad, and to dump on the markets  
of other countries. The fear is ground-  
less. Coal tar is necessary for the pro-  
duction of dyes, and in normal times  
Germany imports half the quantity of  
coal for which she requires. Now she is  
importing none. Furthermore, her  
own production of coal tar has been re-  
markably reduced, owing to the low  
production of gas, and of the quantities  
that are left much is being appropriated  
to the manufacture of the weapons of  
war.

(Continued on page 3.)

COUGHING INTO  
CONSUMPTION















## SHIPPING

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26







